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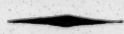
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

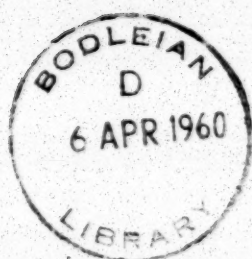
B Y

Mr. W R I G H T.

THE
FOLLOWING SHEETS,
CONTAINING
THE ELEMENTS OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
ARE
DEDICATED
TO THE
YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
EDUCATED AT
South-Coton-Seminary,
BY
THEIR TENDER FRIEND
AND VERY AFFECTIONATE
PRECEPTOR.

As infant Roses ere they blow,
In germinating clusters glow,
And only wait the Summer's ray,
To burst and blossom to the day ;—
So Manhood's warm, meridian sun
Shall ripen what's in Spring begun.





P R E F A C E.

AS this little book is designed for the use of my own school, I shall offer no apology for it's appearance, nor endeavour to raise it's merits by depreciating the labours of others who have written on the same subject; but were my motives required for adding to the long list of Grammars, I would say, that our best authors, Lowth, Johnson, and Priestley, have written for persons of maturity, without any view to the early part of education; and that others, though they deservedly enjoy the public esteem, do not sufficiently agree with my system of instruction.

It certainly is laudable to endeavour to remove the laborious difficulties of teaching, and to plant a flower in the thorny path of education. A late

author * has said, that, " A Grammar designed for the use of schools, should be free from all technical words, and comprise only the most necessary rules and useful observations." This I have constantly had in view, and therefore hope my little work will be found extremely easy, and calculated to give correct ideas of the elements of our language.

I have employed some years in studying the best methods to promote my pupils' benefit and ease, and trust, have not been altogether unsuccessful. Experience has taught me, that different methods are required to put different abilities in motion ; but the instructor, who is as tender as vigilant, will be careful not to over-hurry the slow, nor retard the quick—not to fatigue the dull by an application too intense, nor sully the bright with too much lassitude. *The sun-shine of childhood, is undoubtedly the brightest of life, and should never be clouded by the toilsome trammels of tuition.*

* Clarke.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of expressing our thoughts with propriety, either in speaking or writing.

RULES to distinguish the PARTS OF SPEECH.

Preceptor. How many kinds of words have we in the English language?

Scholar. TEN: Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

P. Which are the articles?

S. *a, an, the.*

P. How do you know a noun?

S. I consider whether it be the name of any thing I can think of: thus, *book* is a noun; I can think of a book.

P. What is your rule for a pronoun?

S. I consider if it stands for any noun: thus, *Harry* is a good boy, *he* shall be rewarded; *he* is the pronoun standing for the noun *Harry*.

P. How do you know an adjective ?

S. By putting it to some noun : thus, *hot water* ; *hot* is the adjective, and *water* the noun.

P. How is the verb known ?

S. By putting *I* before it : thus, *I read, I sing, I dance, I love* ; *read, sing, dance, and love* are verbs.

P. How do you try whether a word be a participle ?

S. I consider if it ends in *ing, ed, t, or n* ; and also if it partakes of the nature of a verb : thus, *I am writing* ; he was *stripped* ; we were *taught* ; they were *slain* : *writing, stripped, taught, and slain* are participles.

P. How do you distinguish an adverb ?

S. By putting it to some verb : thus, *Charles reads well* ; *well* is the adverb.

P. How do you try whether a word be a conjunction ?

S. I put it between two sentences : thus, *I will honour my parents and love learning* ; *and* is the conjunction.

P. What is your rule for knowing a preposition ?

S. I put it before a pronoun : thus, *to me, for him, with her* ; *to, for, with*, are prepositions.

P. How do you know an interjection ?

S. I consider whether it shows any emotion of the mind : thus, *O!* shows joy ; *alas!* shows grief ; *O!* and *alas!* are interjections.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Articles.

A, is used in a general sense before a word beginning with a consonant : as, there goes *a* beggar.

An, is used before a word beginning with a vowel : as, *an* apple ; and before *h* silent : as, *an* hour.

A and *an* are called *general* articles.

The, is used in a particular sense before a word beginning with either a vowel or consonant : as, *the* ass moves slow ; there goes *the* beggar.

The is called the *particular* article.

Nouns.

Nouns are either common or proper.

A noun *common* comprehends a whole kind : as, a *man*, a *city*, a *river*.

A noun *proper* is the name of an individual person or thing : as, *John*, *Norwich*, the *Yare*.

Nouns have two numbers ; the singular and the plural.

The *singular* number speaketh but of one : as, a *father*.

The *plural* speaketh of more than one : as, *fathers*.

Nouns have three cases ; the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, and the *Accusative*.

The *Nominative* comes before the verb.

The *Genitive* denotes possession.

The *Accusative* follows the active verb.

Two *regular* Nouns declined.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. A boy.	Nom. The boys.
Gen. A boy's hoop.	Gen. The boys' hoops.
Acc. A boy.	Acc. The boys.
N. A horse.	N. The horses.
G. A horse's head.	G. The horses' heads.
A. A horse.	A. The horses.

Two *irregular* Nouns declined.

N. A man.	N. The men.
G. A man's hat.	G. The men's hats.
A. A man.	A. The men.
N. A child.	N. The children.
G. A child's toy.	G. The children' toys.
A. A child.	A. The children.

Nouns have two genders ; the Masculine, and the Feminine.

Nouns of the *male-kind* are Masculine : as, a *father*, a *son*.

Nouns of the *female-kind* are Feminine : as, a *mother*, a *daughter*.

Nouns without life are said to be of the Neuter gender : as, a *pen*, a *table*.

Pronouns.

Pronouns have two numbers, and three persons in each number.

*Singular.**Plural.*

I, thou, he.

We, ye, they.

Pronouns have three cases ; the Nominative, the Genitive, and the Accusative.

First person, *I*.*Singular.**Plural.*

N. I,

N. We,

G. my, mine,

G. our, our's,

A. me.

A. us.

Second person, *Thou*.

N. Thou,

N. Ye, *or* you.

G. thy, thine,

G. your, your's,

A. thee.

A. you.

Third person, *He, She, It*.

	N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
<i>Masc.</i>	He,	his,	him.	}	They, their, their's, them.	
<i>Fem.</i>	She,	her, her's,	her.		They, their, their's, them.	
<i>Neu.</i>	It,	it's	it.		They, their, their's, them.	

Singular and Plural.

The relative *who*, and the compound pronoun *whosoever*, are thus declined.

N.	G.	A.
Who,	whose,	whom,
Whosoever,	whosoever,	whomsoever.

The pronoun adjectives *one*, *other*, and *another*, are thus varied.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
One,	one's,	one.	Ones,	ones',	ones.
Other,	other's,	other.	Others,	others',	others.
Another,	another's,	another.	No plural.		

The following have no cases, but form their plurals thus ;

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
This,	These.
That,	Those.
Myself, oneself, ourself,	Ourselves. —
Thyself, yourself,	Yourselves.
Himself, herself, itself,	Themselves.

The other pronouns, *which*, *what*, &c. have no variation.

Adjectives.

An Adjective shows the quality of the noun to which it belongs.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison : the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The *Positive* simply expresses the quality : as, *good*.

The *Comparative* increases the quality : as, *better*.

The *Superlative* expresses the highest degree of the quality : as, *best*.

Comparison of *regular* Adjectives.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Large,	larger,	largest.
Small,	smaller,	smallest.
Long,	longer,	longest.
Wise,	wiser,	wisest.
Proud,	prouder,	proudest.
Forth,	further,	furthest.

Irregular Adjectives.

<i>P.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>S.</i>
Good,	better,	best.
Little,	less, <i>not lesser,</i>	least.
Bad,	worse, <i>not worser,</i>	worst.
Above,	superior,	supreme.

Some comparisons are formed by the adverbs *more* and *most* ; as,

<i>P.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>S.</i>
Rigid,	<i>more</i> rigid,	<i>most</i> rigid.
Hopeful,	<i>more</i> hopeful,	<i>most</i> hopeful.
Virtuous,	<i>more</i> virtuous,	<i>most</i> virtuous.
Discrete,	<i>more</i> discrete,	<i>most</i> discrete.

Two comparatives, as *more braver* ; or two superlatives, as *most bravest*, are improper.

Chief and extreme are superlatives ; therefore *chiefest* and *extremest* are improper.

Some Adjectives have no comparison : as, *eternal*, *infinite*, *any*, *each*, *every*, *some*, *all*, &c.

Verbs.

A Verb signifies the *acting* or *being* of a noun.

Verbs are of two kinds ; active, and neuter.

Verbs *active* signify *doing* : as, *I planted* these trees ; *he whistles* the dog.

Verbs *neuter* signify *being* : as, *I am* ; *he sleeps*.

The Verb active has the nominative case before it, and the accusative case after it : as, *I teach them*.

The Verb neuter has only the nominative case before it : as, *they lie* ; *we dance*.

Verbs have Mode, Time, Number, and Person.

There are four modes, or ways of using the Verb ; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential, and the Infinitive.

The *Indicative* expresses the action or being, absolutely : as, *he strikes* ; *I speak*.

The *Imperative* commands : as, *hear him* ; *come thou*.

The *Potential* expresses the action or being, as possible or impossible, fit or unfit : as, *I may play* ; *I may not play*.

The *Infinitive* expresses the action or being indeterminately : as, *to love*, *to walk*.

There are five Tenses, or Times ; the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.

The *Present* expresses the time that now is : as, *I love*, or *am loving*.

The *Imperfect* denotes the time not fully completed : as, *I loved*, or *was loving*.

The *Perfect* denotes the time fully past : as, *I have loved*, or *have been loving*.

The *Pluperfect* denotes the time more than past : as, *I had loved, or had been loving.*

The *Future* denotes the time to come : as, *I will or shall love, or will or shall be loving.*

These modes and tenses are partly formed by the Verb itself, and partly by the assistance of auxiliary signs.

There are two modes formed by the Verb itself; the Indicative, as *I love*; and the Imperative, as *love thou*: also two tenses; the Present, as *I love*; and the Past, as *I loved.*

The auxiliary Signs are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should.*

To, is a sign of the infinitive mode : as, *to be*; *to love.*

Do, dost, and doth or does, are signs of the present tense.

Did and didst, are signs of the imperfect tense.

Have, hast, and hath or has, are signs of the perfect tense.

Had and hadst, are signs of the pluperfect tense.

Shall and will, and shalt and wilt, are signs of the future tense.

May, can, must, might, would, could, should; and *mayst, canst, mightest, wouldest, couldest, shouldest,* are signs of the potential mode.

Verbs have two numbers; the Singular and the Plural: and three persons in each number; thus,

Singular.

Plural.

I call, thou callest, he calleth, or calls. We call, ye or you call, they call.

The first person speaks of himself : as, “ *I George struck the ball.*”

The second person is spoken to : as, “ *Thou Charles art a good boy.*”

The third person is spoken of, and supposed to be absent : as, “ *William is a good man.*”

When the past tense of the verb and passive participle end in ed, the Verb is regular ; and is conjugated after the following examples.

T O L O V E.

Present tense.

Love.

Past tense.

Loved.

Passive Participle.

Loved.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	{	I love	thou lovest	he loveth <i>or</i> loves,
		<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
		do love,	dost love,	doth <i>or</i> does love.
<i>Plural.</i>	{	We love	ye <i>or</i> you love	they love
		<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
		do love,	do love,	do love.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	{	I loved	thou lovedst	he loved
		<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
		did love,	didst love,	did love.
<i>Plur.</i>	{	We loved	ye <i>or</i> you loved	they loved
		<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
		did love,	did love,	did love.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have loved, thou hast loved, he hath *or* has loved.

Plur. We have loved, ye *or* you have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved.

Plur. We had loved, ye *or* you had loved, they had loved.

Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> {	I shall	thou shalt	he shall
	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
	will love,	wilt love,	will love.

<i>Plur.</i> {	We shall	ye <i>or</i> you shall	they shall
	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
	will love,	will love,	will love.

Some Verbs in this mode admit of a second Future: as,
I shall or will have finished it to-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> {	Love thou	<i>Plur.</i> {	Love ye <i>or</i> you
	<i>or</i>		<i>or</i>
	do thou love.		do ye <i>or</i> you love.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> {	I must, may, can, would, could, <i>or</i> should love,
	Thou must, mayst, canst, wouldest, couldest, <i>or</i> shouldst love,
	He must, may, can, would, could, <i>or</i> should love.

Plur. { We must, may, can, would, could, *or* should love,
Ye must, &c.
They must, &c.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. { I must, might, would, could, *or* should have loved,
Thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, *or* shouldest
have loved,
He must, might, would, could, *or* should have loved.

Plur. { We must, might, would, could, *or* should have loved,
Ye must, &c.
They must, &c.

The pluperfect tense, in this Mode, is best expressed by the perfect : as, *I might have loved* her before the time you mention.

The future tense of most Verbs in this Mode, is best expressed by the present : as, *I may love* to-morrow.

There is a subjunctive form which drops the personal terminations in certain tenses of this mode : as, *though thou love, though he love.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense, To love.

Perfect Tense, To have loved.

Future Tense, About to love.

The Conjugation of the Neuter Verb TO BE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	I am,	thou art,	he is.
<i>Plur.</i>	We are,	ye or you are,	they are.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	I was,	thou wast,	he was.
<i>Plur.</i>	We were,	ye or you were,	they were.

Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	I have been,	thou hast been,	he hath or has been.
<i>Plur.</i>	We have been,	ye or you have been,	they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	I had been,	thou hadst been,	he had been.
<i>Plur.</i>	We had been,	ye or you had been,	they had been.

Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	{ I shall or will be.	thou shalt or wilt be.	he shall or will be.
<i>Plur.</i>	{ We shall or will be.	ye or you shall or will be.	they shall or will be.

Second Future.

<i>Sing.</i>	I shall or will have been,	thou shalt, &c.
<i>Plur.</i>	We shall or will have been,	ye or you, &c.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. { Be thou
 or
 do thou be.

Plur. { Be ye or you
 or
 do ye or you be.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing. { I must, may, can, would, could, or should be,
 Thou must, mayst, canst, wouldest, couldest, or
 shouldest be,
 He must, may, can, would, could, or should be.

Plur. { We must, may, can, would, could, or should be,
 Ye must, &c.
 They must, &c.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. { I must, might, would, could, or should have been,
 Thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or shouldest
 have been,
 He must, might, would, could, or should have been.

Plur. { We must, might, would, could, or should have been,
 Ye must, &c.
 They must, &c.

The future tense in this mode, is best expressed by the present : as, I *may be* next week.

The subjunctive form of this verb, is thus distinguished.

Present Tense.

Sing. Though I be, though thou be, though he be.

Plur. Though we be, though ye or you be, though they be.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. Though I were, though thou wert, though he were.

Plur. Though we were, though ye or you were, though they were.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present, To be.

Perfect, To have been.

Future, About to be.

Participles.

A Participle is derived from a verb.

Participles are of two kinds ; *active* and *passive*.

The active participles always end in *ing* ; as *loving*, *fighting*.

The passive participles end in *ed*, *t*, or *n* ; as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*.

Participles are sometimes used as adjectives : as, a *trotting* horse ; a *learned* man ; a *writing* master ; a *spotted* coat.

Adverbs.

An Adverb is joined to a verb, to an adjective, to a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance of it.

To a verb, thus : Harry reads *well*.

To an adjective, thus : William is a *very* good boy.

To a participle, thus : A man *truly* fearing God.

To an adverb, thus : Robert writes *very correctly*.

Conjunctions.

A Conjunction joins words and sentences : as, I *and* you ;
I love learning *because* it is valuable.

The following are always Conjunctions.

Albeit, although, else, and, either,
Because, namely, but, yet, neither,
Though, whereas, unless, if, whether, or,
Thereupon, whereupon, therefore, however, nor.

Prepositions.

A Preposition is set before a noun or pronoun, to show
the relation one thing has to another : as, *He came to and*
stood before the master.

Prepositions used in this sense are such as follow.

Between, besides, above, beneath, about,
Behind, beyond, among-st, within, without,
After, towards, against, at, by, on, through,
Under, to, out, of, upon, off, below,
For, with, from, unto, in, over, before, into.

Interjections.

An Interjection expresses any sudden emotion of the
mind, when transported with pleasure or pain : as, *O!* what
joy ! *Alas!* what grief !

PROVERBS XV. 20.

<i>A</i>	the gen. Article.
<i>wise</i>	an Adjective.
<i>son</i>	a Noun.
<i>maketh</i>	a Verb.
<i>a</i>	gen. Article.
<i>glad</i>	an Adjective.
<i>father ;</i>	a Noun.
<i>but</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>a</i>	gen. Article.
<i>foolish</i>	an Adjective.
<i>man</i>	a Noun.
<i>despiseth</i>	a Verb.
<i>is</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>mother.</i>	a Noun.

LUKE X. 21.

<i>In</i>	a Preposition.
<i>that</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>hour</i>	a Noun.
<i>Jesus</i>	a Noun.
<i>rejoiced</i>	a Verb.
<i>in</i>	a Preposition.
<i>spirit,</i>	a Noun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>said,</i>	a Verb.
<i>I</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>thank</i>	a Verb.
<i>thee,</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>O</i>	an Interjection.
<i>Father,</i>	a Noun.
<i>Lord</i>	a Noun.

<i>of</i>	a Preposition.
<i>heaven</i>	a Noun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>earth,</i>	a Noun.
<i>that</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>thou</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>hast</i>	a Sign of perfect Tense,
<i>hidden</i>	a Participle.
<i>these</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>things</i>	a Noun.
<i>from</i>	a Preposition.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>wise</i>	an Adjective.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>prudent,</i>	an Adjective.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>hast</i>	a Sign of perfect Tense.
<i>revealed</i>	a Verb.
<i>them</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>unto</i>	a Preposition.
<i>babes</i>	a Noun.
<i>even</i>	an Adverb.
<i>so,</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>Father,</i>	a Noun.
<i>for</i>	a Preposition.
<i>so</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>it</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>seemed</i>	a Verb.
<i>good</i>	an Adjective.
<i>in</i>	a Preposition.
<i>thy</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>sight.</i>	a Noun.

VERSE 22.

<i>All</i>	an Adjective.
<i>things</i>	a Noun.
<i>are</i>	a Verb.
<i>delivered</i>	a Participle.
<i>to</i>	a Preposition.
<i>me</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>of</i>	a Preposition.
<i>my</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>Father ;</i>	a Noun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>no</i>	an Adjective.
<i>man</i>	a Noun.
<i>knoweth</i>	a Verb.
<i>who</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>Son</i>	a Noun.
<i>is,</i>	a Verb.
<i>but</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>Father ;</i>	a Noun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>who</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>Father</i>	a Noun.
<i>is,</i>	a Verb.
<i>but</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>Son,</i>	a Noun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>he</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>to</i>	a Preposition.

<i>whom</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>Son</i>	a Noun.
<i>will</i>	a Sign of future Tense.
<i>reveal</i>	a Verb.
<i>him.</i>	a Pronoun.

VERSE 23.

<i>And</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>he</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>turned</i>	a Verb.
<i>him</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>unto</i>	a Preposition.
<i>his</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>disciples,</i>	a Noun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>said</i>	a Verb.
<i>privately,</i>	an Adverb.
<i>Blessed</i>	an Adjective.
<i>are</i>	a Verb.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>eyes</i>	a Noun.
<i>which</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>see</i>	a Verb.
<i>the</i>	partic. Article.
<i>things</i>	a Noun.
<i>that</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>ye</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>see :</i>	a Verb.

VERSE 24.

<i>For</i>	a Preposition.
<i>I</i>	a Pronoun.

<i>tell</i>	a Verb.
<i>you,</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>that</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>many</i>	an Adjective.
<i>prophets</i>	a Noun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>kings</i>	a Noun.
<i>have</i>	a Sign of perfect Tense.
<i>desired</i>	a Verb.
<i>to</i>	a Sign of infinitive Mode.
<i>see</i>	a Verb.
<i>those</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>things</i>	a Noun.
<i>which</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>ye</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>see,</i>	a Verb.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>have</i>	a Sign of perfect Tense.
<i>not</i>	an Adverb.
<i>seen</i>	a Verb.
<i>them ;</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>to</i>	a Sign of infinitive Mode.
<i>hear</i>	a Verb.
<i>those</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>things</i>	a Noun.
<i>which</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>ye</i>	a Pronoun.
<i>hear,</i>	a Verb.
<i>and</i>	a Conjunction.
<i>have</i>	a Sign of perfect Tense.
<i>not</i>	an Adverb.

heard
them.

a Verb.
a Pronoun.

RULES FOR THE CASES.

For the Nominative Case.

The *Nominative* comes before the verb, and answers the question *who* or *what* : as,

The boy reads.

Quest. *Who* reads ?

Answ. The *boy* ;—this noun therefore is the *Nominative* to the verb *reads*.

The clock strikes.

Quest. *What* strikes ?

Answ. The *clock* ; *Nominative* to strikes.

The *Nominative* is sometimes in *apposition* to another *Nominative* : as, *Harry the coachman* drives well—*Harry* and *coachman* mean the same person ; the noun *coachman* is therefore in *apposition* to the noun *Harry*, viz. in the same case ; the *Nominative*.

The *Nominative* is joined by a conjunction to another *Nominative* : as, *You and I* will go. *You* and *I* are *Nominatives* joined by the conjunction *and*.

The *Nominative* is used when you command : as, **WILLIAM**, saddle my horse.

A noun or pronoun when put absolutely with a participle ; i. e. without dependance on the rest of the sentence,

is the *Nominative Absolute* : as, THE ASSEMBLY BEING dismissed, we returned home.

Sometimes, an *infinitive mode*, is the *Nominative* to a verb : as, TO ERR is human.

Sometimes a part of a sentence is the *Nominative* : as, TO MOURN WITHOUT MEASURE is folly.

Some interjections require the *Nominative* case of a pronoun in the second person : as, O THOU ! Oh YE !

For the Genitive Case.

The *Genitive* case, like an adjective, always belongs to some noun ; and is used when one thing is said to be the property of another : as, The CHILD'S book. The EAGLES' wings. HIS virtue ; viz. the virtue which he possesses.

The relative *who*, after the conjunction *than*, is used in the *Genitive* case : as, I have read Cicero, than WHOM no writer is more elegant.

For the Accusative Case.

The *Accusative* case is governed by the active verb : as, I beat HIM. HIM is the *Accusative*.

The *Accusative* is governed by a preposition : as, He came to ME. They ran before US. Me and us are *Accusative* cases governed by the prepositions *to* and *before*.

The *Accusative* is in apposition to some other *Accusative* : as, Jack the SAILOR is returned.

The *Accusative* is joined by a conjunction to another *Accusative* : as, What is that to YOU and ME ?

Some interjections require the *Accusative* case of a pronoun in the first person : as, O ME ! Ah ME !

Some verbs have two *Accusative* cases ; as, *I asked HIM the QUESTION. I taught HIM this ART.*

RULES FOR PARSING.

First find what part of speech each word in the sentence is : then if it be

An Article. Consider whether it be the general or particular article.

A Noun. Consider it's gender, number, and case. Whatever be it's case, consider why by the rules for that particular case. If it be the nominative to the verb, consider it's person.

A Pronoun. Consider what noun it stands for ; and whether it be (as it ought) of the same gender and in the same case and number as the noun would be, if used in the same place. Then consider it's person ; and whatever be it's case, consider *why*, by the rules for cases.

An Adjective. Consider what noun it belongs to ; and whether it be of the *positive*, *comparative*, or *superlative* degree.

A Verb. Consider whether it be active, or neuter. If it be *active*, look for it's *accusative case* expressed or understood. Then consider it's mode, tense, number, and person. See also, if it agrees with it's nominative case in number and person, as it ought.

A Participle. Consider whether it be active or passive ; and whether it belongs to a noun like an adjective.

An Adverb. See what *verb*, *adjective*, *participle*, or *adverb* it is used with.

A Conjunction. Consider whether it joins like cases of nouns and pronouns, and like modes and tenses of verbs.

A Preposition. Observe the noun or pronoun it stands before, which must be in the accusative case.

An Interjection. See whether the nominative or accusative case follows it.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. Psalm i. 1.

BLESSED, an adj. pos. deg. belongs to the noun **MAN**.
Blessed, more blessed, most blessed.

Is, an irreg. neu. verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, third pers. sing. agreeing with it's nom. **MAN**. *I am, I was, being, I have been.*

THE, the particular article.

MAN, an irreg. noun, sing. numb. nom. case to the verb **IS**.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>A man.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>The men.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>A man's.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>The men's.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>A man.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>The men.</i>

THAT, a rel. pron. same numb. as it's antecedent **MAN**, and nom. to the verb **WALKETH**.

WALKETH, a reg. neu. verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, third pers. sing. agreeing with the rel. **THAT**. *I walk, I walked, walking, I have walked.*

NOT, an adverb.

IN, a prep. gov. accus. case.

THE, the partic. article.

COUNSEL, a reg. noun, sing. numb. acc. case after the prep. IN. *Sing. Nom. counsel. Plur. Nom. counsels.*

OF, a prep.

THE, the partic. article.

UNGODLY, an adj. pos. deg. belongs to the noun MEN understood. *Ungodly, more ungodly, most ungodly.*

NOR, a conj. joining like modes and tenses of the verbs STANDETH and WALKETH.

STANDETH, an irreg. neu. verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, third pers. sing. agreeing with it's nom. MAN understood. *I stand, I stood, standing, I have stood.*

IN, a preposition.

THE, the partic. article.

WAY, a reg. noun, sing. numb. acc. case, after prep. IN. *Sing. Nom. way. Plur. Nom. ways.*

OF, a preposition.

SINNERS, a reg. noun, plu. numb. acc. case following the prep. OF.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. A sinner

Nom. The sinners

Gen. A sinner's

Gen. The sinners'

Acc. A sinner.

Acc. The sinners.

NOR, a conj. joining like modes and tenses of the verbs STANDETH and SITTETH.

SITTETH, an irreg. neu. verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, and third person sing. agreeing with it's nom. MAN understood. *I sit, I sat, sitting, I have sitten.*

IN, a preposition.

THE, the particular article.

SEAT, a reg. noun, sing. numb. acc. case after prep. IN. *Sing. Nom. seat. Plur. Nom. seats.*

OF, a preposition.

THE, the partic. article.

SCORNFUL, an adj. pos. deg. belongs to the noun MEN understood. *Scornful, more scornful, most scornful.*

The heavens declare the glory of God: and the firmament showeth his handy-work. Psalm xix. 1.

THE, the partic. article.

HEAVENS, a reg. noun, plur. numb. and nom. to the verb DECLARE.

DECLARE, a reg. active verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, third pers. plur. agreeing with it's nom. HEAVENS. *I declare, I declared, declaring, I have declared.*

THE, the partic. article.

GLORY, a reg. noun, sing. numb. acc. case following the active verb DECLARE. *Sing. Nom. glory. Plur. Nom. glories.*

OF, a preposition.

GOD, a noun, acc. case, following the prep. OF.

AND, a conj. joining the former sentence to the following.

THE, the partic. article.

FIRMAMENT, a reg. noun, nom. to the verb SHOWETH.

SHOWETH, an irreg. act. verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, and third pers. sing. agreeing with it's nom. FIRMAMENT. *I show, I showed, showing, I have shown.*

HIS, a pron. gen. case, belonging to the noun HANDY-WORK.

HANDY-WORK, a compound reg. noun, sing. numb. and acc. case, following the active verb SHOWETH.

Be thou exalted, Lord, in thine own strength : so will we sing, and praise thy power. Psalm xxi. 13.

BE, an irreg. neu. verb, imper. mode, and sec. pers. sing. agreeing with it's nom. THOU. *I am, I was, being, I have been.*

THOU, a pron. sing. numb. and nom. to the verb BE.

EXALTED, the passive participle of the act. verb TO EXALT.

LORD, a noun, in the sec. pers. because spoken to.

IN, a preposition.

THINE, a pron. gen. case, belonging to the noun STRENGTH.

OWN, an adj. belonging to the noun STRENGTH.

STRENGTH, a noun, acc. case, following the prep. IN.

So, a conj.

WILL, a sign of the future tense.

WE, a pron. plur. numb. nom. case to the verb SING.

SING, an irreg. neu. verb, indic. mode, future tense, and first pers. plur. agreeing with it's nom. WE. *I sing, I sang, singing, I have sung.*

AND, a conj. joining the like modes and tenses of the verbs SING and PRAISE.

PRAISE, a reg. act. verb, indic. mode, future tense, and first pers. plur. the same as the verb SING, being joined by the conj. AND. *I praise, I praised, praising, I have praised.*

THY, a pron. gen. case, belonging to the noun POWER.

POWER, a noun in the acc. case, following the act. verb PRAISE.

Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile.

Psalm xxxiv. 13.

KEEP, an irreg. act. verb, imper. mode, and second pers. sing. agreeing with it's nom. THOU understood. *I keep, I kept, keeping, I have kept.*

THY, a pron. gen. case, belonging to the noun TONGUE.

TONGUE, a reg. noun, sing. numb. and acc. case, following the act. verb KEEP.

FROM, a preposition.

EVIL, a reg. noun, sing. numb. and acc. case, after the prepos. FROM.

AND, a conjunction.

THY, a pron. gen. case, belonging to the noun LIPS.

LIPS, a reg. noun, plur. numb. and acc. case, following the active verb KEEP understood.

FROM, a preposition.

SPEAKING, an act. participle from the irreg. act. verb TO SPEAK. *I speak, I spake, speaking, I have spoken.*

GUILE, a noun, acc. case, following the act. parti. SPEAKING.

The Declension of irregular and defective VERBS.

TO WRITE.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Write.	Wrote.	Written.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> {	I wrote	thou wrotest	he wrote
	or	or	or
	did write,	didst write,	did write.
<i>Plur.</i> {	We wrote	ye or you wrote	they wrote
	or	or	or
	did write,	did write,	did write.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have written, thou hast written, he hath or has written.

Plur. We have written, ye or you have written, they have written.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had written, thou hadst written, he had written.

Plur. We had written, ye or you had written, they had written.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. I might have written, thou mightest have written, he, &c.

Plur. We might have written, ye or you might have written, they, &c.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense. To have written.

The other Modes and Tenses follow the regular form.

TO SEE.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
See.	Saw.	Seen.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> {	I saw or did see,	thou sawest or didst see,	he saw or did see.
<i>Plur.</i> {	We saw or did see,	ye or you saw or did see,	they saw or did see.

Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	I have seen,	thou hast seen,	he hath or has seen.
<i>Plur.</i>	We have seen,	ye or you have seen,	they have seen.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. I might have seen, thou mightest have seen, he, &c.

Plur. We might have seen, ye or you might have seen, they, &c.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense. To have seen.

This is one of those verbs in which the perfect tenses must be expressed by the *participial* form.

TO LET.

(Signifying *to permit* or *suffer*.)

Present Tense. *Past Tense.* *Passive Participle.*

Let.

Let.

Let.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing. I let, thou lettest, he letteth or lets.

Plur. We let, ye or you let, they let.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I did let, thou didst let, he did let.

Plur. We did let, ye or you did let, they did let.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have let, thou hast let, he hath or has let.

Plur. We have let, ye or you have let, they have let.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had let, thou hadst let, he had let.
Plur. We had let, ye or you had let, they had let.

Future Tense.

Sing. I will let, thou wilt let, he will let.
Plur. We will let, ye or you will let, they will let.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. { Let thou
 or
 do thou let.
Plur. { Let ye or you
 or
 do ye or you let.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present and Future Tenses.

Sing. I may let, thou mayest let, he may let.
Plur. We may let, ye or you may let, they may let.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I might have let, thou mightest have let, he might, &c.
Plur. We might have let, ye or you might have let, they might, &c.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense, To let.

Perfect Tense, To have let.

Future Tense, About to let.

This shows that LET is not a sign of the imperative mode, but a real verb occasionally used in all modes and

tenses—joined to some other verb, either expressed or understood, in the infinitive mode : as, *You will LET me do it ; I might have LET him go*—The same, as, *You will SUFFER me to do it ; I might have PERMITTED him to go.*

TO DARE.

(Signifying *to venture.*)

Present Tense.

Dare.

Past Tense.

Durst.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing. I dare, thou darest, he dareth or dares.
Plur. We dare, ye or you dare, they dare.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I durst, thou durst, he durst.
Plur. We durst, ye or you durst, they durst.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. I durst have, thou durst have, he durst have.
Plur. We durst have, ye or you durst have, they durst have.

Future Tense.

Sing. I will dare, thou wilt dare, he will dare.
Plur. We will dare, ye or you will dare, they will dare.

Imperatively. Dare to do it.

Interrogatively. Dare you do it ?

OUGHT.

This verb is only used in the Indicative.

Present and Future Tenses.

Sing. I ought, thou oughtest, he ought.
Plur. We ought, ye or you ought, they ought.

Past Tense.

Sing. I ought to have, thou oughtest to have, he ought to have.
Plur. We ought to have, ye or you ought to have, they ought to have.

These two last defective verbs are used only as above, and are always joined to another verb expressed or understood in the infinitive mode: as, I *durst* have done it. I *dare* say. Some would even *dare* to die. I *ought* to love you. I *ought* to have gone thither.

DARE (*to provoke*) is regular.

WOT (*to know*) and QUOTH (*to say*) are very defective.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

I wot,	He wotteth.
They wot,	Wot ye?

Past Tense.

I wist,	He wist.
They wist,	Wist ye?
Quoth I,	Quoth he or she.

These two last verbs are seldom used.

TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

When the *past tense* and *passive participle* do not end in *ed*, the Verb is irregular.

Some irregular verbs are defective.

The auxiliary sign *have*, and the neuter verb TO BE, are followed by the *passive participle* and not by the *past tense*.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.**Passive Participle.*

A

I abide,

I abode,

defective.

I am,

I was,

I have been.

I awake,

I awaked *or* I awoke,

I have awaked.

B

[baken.

I bake,

I baked,

I have baked *or* I haveI bear, *bring forth*,I bare *or* I bore,I have *or* I was born.I bear, *carry*,I bare *or* I bore,

I have born.

beat,

beat,

beaten.

begin,

began,

begun.

bid,

bade,

bidden.

bite,

bit,

bitten.

bind,

bound,

bound *or* bounden.

blow,

blew,

blown.

break,

brake *or* broke

broken.

bring,

brought,

brought.

buy,

bought,

bought.

C

cast,

cast,

cast.

catch,

caught,

caught.

chide,

chid,

chidden.

Present Tense.

choose,
cleave,
climb,
cling,
come,
creep,
crow,

Past Tense.

chose,
clave *or* clove,
clomb,
clang,
came,
creeped *or* crope,
crew,

Passive Participle.

chosen.
cleft *or* cloven.
climbed.
clung.
come.
creeped *or* crept.
crowed.

D

dig,
draw,
dream,
drink,
drive,

digged *or* dug,
drew,
dreamed,
drank,
drove,

digged.
drawn.
dreamed *or* dreamt.
drunk.
driven.

E

eat,

ate,

eaten.

F

fall,
fight,
find,
flee, *from an enemy*,
fling,
fly, *as a bird*,
fold,
forsake,
freeze,

fell,
fought,
found,
fled,
flung,
flew,
folded,
forsook,
froze,

fallen.
fought.
found.
fled.
flung.
flown,
folded *or* folden.
forsaken.
frozen.

G

get,
gild,

gat *or* got
gilded *or* gilt,

gotten.
gilded *or* gilt.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.**Passive Participle.*

give,
go,
grave,
grind,
grow,

gave,
went,
graved,
ground,
grew,

given.
gone.
graved *or* graven.
ground.
grown.

H

hang, *suspend*,
hang, *a room*,
heave,
help,
hew,
hide,
hold,
hurt,

hanged,
hanged,
heaved *or* hove,
helped,
hewed,
hid,
held,
hurt,

hanged.
hung.
hoved *or* hoven.
helped.
hewed *or* hewn.
hidden.
holden.
hurt.

K

know,

knew,

known.



L

lade,
lay, *the pen*,
lie, *down*,
load.

laded,
laid,
lay,
loaded,

laden.
laid.
lain.
loaden.

M

melt,
mow,

melted,
mowed,

melted *or* molten.
mowed *or* mown.

O

owe,

owed *or* ought,

owed *or* owen.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.**Passive Participle.*

R

ride,	rode,	ridden.
ring,	rang <i>or</i> rung,	rung.
rise,	rose,	risen.
rive,	rived,	riven.
run,	ran,	run.

S

saw,	sawed,	sawed <i>or</i> sawn.
see,	saw,	seen.
seek,	sought,	sought.
seethe,	sod,	sodden.
shake,	shook,	shaken.
shape,	shaped,	shaped <i>or</i> shapen.
shave,	shaved,	shaved <i>or</i> shaven.
shear,	shore,	shorn.
shew,	shewed,	shewn, <i>or</i>
show,	showed,	shown.
shine,	shined <i>or</i> shone,	shined.
shoot,	shot,	shot.
shrink,	shrank <i>or</i> shrunk,	shrunk.
shrive,	shrove,	shriven.
sing,	sang,	sung.
sit,	sat,	sitten.
sink,	sank <i>or</i> sunk,	sunk.
slay,	slew,	slain.
slide,	slid,	slidden.
slink,	slunk,	slunk.
sling,	slang <i>or</i> slung,	slung.
smite,	smote,	smitten.
sow,	sowed,	sown.

Present Tense.

speak,
 spin,
 spit,
 spring,
 steal,
 stick,
 sting,
 stink,
 straw,
 strew,
 strow,
 stride,
 strike,
 string,
 strive,
 swear,
 swell,
 swim,

Past Tense.

spake or spoke,
 span or spun,
 spat,
 sprang or sprung,
 stole,
 stuck,
 stung,
 stank or stunk,
 strawed,
 strewed,
 strowed,
 strode,
 struck,
 strung,
 strived or strove,
 sware or swore,
 swelled,
 swam or swum,

Passive Participle.

spoken.
 spun.
 spitten.
 sprung.
 stolen or stoln.
 stuck.
 stung.
 stunk.
 strawed or strown, or
 strewed or strewn, or
 strowed or strown.
 stridden.
 stricken or strucken.
 strung.
 striven.
 sworn.
 swelled or swoln.
 swum.

T

take,
 teach,
 tear,
 think,
 thrive,
 throw,
 tread,

took,
 taught,
 tare or tore,
 thought,
 thrive,
 threw,
 trode,

taken.
 taught.
 torn.
 thought.
 thriven.
 thrown.
 trodden.

W

wash,
 wax,

washed,
 waxed,

washed or washen.
 waxed or waxen.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
wear,	ware or wore,	worn.
weave,	wove,	woven.
win,	won,	won.
wind,	wound,	wound.
wis,	wist,	<i>defective.</i>
work,	wrought,	wrought.
wreath,	wreathed,	wreathen.
wring,	wrung,	wrung.
write,	wrote,	written.
writhe,	writhed,	writhen.

OF THE ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS, in GRAMMAR, is the omission of some word or words which must be supplied, either to complete the sense or to make out the grammatical construction of the sentence.

The *ellipsis* is used to avoid disagreeable repetitions ; and to express our ideas in as few words as possible.

The *ellipsis* should not be used whenever it obscures the sense.

Almost all compound sentences are elliptical.

The ELLIPSIS of the Articles.

A knife, pen, and book :

A knife, *a* pen, and *a* book.

An egg and apple.

The earth and sea.

The repetition of the *articles* in the above instances would be unnecessary ; but emphasis, sometimes, requires it.

Not only the year, but *the* day and *the* hour.

The ELLIPSIS of the *Poun.*

A learned, wise, and good *man* :

A learned *man*, a wise *man*, and a good *man*.

A prudent, and faithful *General*.

The *laws* of God and man.

The safety and happiness of the *state*.

I went by Saint *Paul's*.

The ELLIPSIS of the *Pronoun.*

I honour and obey *them*.

I honour *them*, and *I* obey *them*.

My horse and cart.

Their books and education.

His ship and cargo.

Her gown and apron.

If we would be more emphatical, the *ellipsis* must not be omitted.

My Lord and *my* God.

My sons and *my* daughters.

In the common forms of speech, the *relative pronoun* is usually omitted.

These are the goods they bought.

Are these the gods they worship ?

In complex sentences it is better to have the *relative* expressed.

In the posture I lay : better say,

The posture in *which* I lay.

The horse I rode fell down :

The horse *on which* I rode fell down.

The antecedent and the relative connect the parts of a sentence together, and should, to prevent confusion and obscurity, answer to each other with great exactness.

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. This is very improper. It ought to be,

We speak *that which* we do know, and testify *that which* we have seen.

The relative, *what*, in the neuter gender, seems to include both the antecedent and the relative.

This is *what* you speak of.

This is the thing *which* you speak of.

The ELLIPSIS of the *Adjective*.

A *good* school and play-ground :

A *good* school and a *good* play-ground.

A *little* boy and girl.

Great wealth and power.

In such elliptical expressions, the adjective ought to have exactly the same signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter, as to the former noun ; otherwise the ellipsis should not be admitted.

This ellipsis of the adjective should not be applied to nouns of different numbers.

A magnificent house and gardens :

Better use another word ; *A magnificent house and fine gardens.*

In this sentence—*A tall man and a woman*—there is no ellipsis : the adjective respects only the man.

The ELLIPSIS of the Verb.

The child *was* young and beautiful :

The child *was* young and the child *was* beautiful.

She *is* old, and ugly, and covetous.

Thou *art* poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked.

He *loved* George, Charles, and Sarah.

In some sentences there is not only an ellipsis of the governing verb, but likewise of the sign of the infinitive mode which is governed by it.

You *ought* to study and learn : better than,

You *ought* to study, and you *ought* to learn.

I *wish* to hear and understand.

I *went* to serve and honour him.

Some verbs, through custom, require the ellipsis of the sign *to*.

You *need* not speak :

You *need* not *to* speak.

I *bid* you rise and go.

He *made* me go and do it.

The ELLIPSIS of the **Adverb**.

Thrice I went, and offered my service : that is,

Thrice I went, and *thrice* I offered my service.

He spake and acted *wisely*.

They sing and play *most delightfully*.

The ELLIPSIS of the **Conjunction**.

They confess the power, wisdom, goodness, *and* love of their Creator : that is,

They confess the power, *and* wisdom, *and* goodness, *and* love of their Creator.

May I speak of power, wisdom, goodness, truth.

The entire *ellipsis* of the conjunction, as in the last instance, occurs but seldom : in some cases, however, it is proper.

Though I love, I do not adore him :

Though I love him, *yet* I do not adore him.

Though he went up, he could see nothing.

He said he would do it :

He said *that* he would do it.

There are several conjunctions, answering to each other in the construction of a sentence ; which should be carefully observed, and perhaps never suppressed.

1. *That*, answering to *so*.
2. *As*..... to *so*.
3. *So*..... to *as*.
4. *As*..... to *as*.
5. *Nor*..... to *neither*.

6. *Or*..... to *either*.
7. *Or*..... to *whether*.
8. *Yet*..... to *though* or *although*.

1. It is *so* obvious *that* I need not mention it.
2. Norwich is not near *so* large *as* London.
3. *As* is the master *so* is the man.
4. He is *as* old *as* you.
5. *Neither* the one *nor* the other.
6. *Either* this book *or* that.
7. *Whether* it were I *or* you.
8. *Though* he was young, *yet* he was learned.

The ELLIPSIS of the **P**reposition.

She gave him the letters :

She gave *to* him the letters.

I did him a kindness.

He brought me the news.

They went *into* the churches, halls, and public buildings ;
through the streets and lanes of the city, and spake *to* every
gentleman and lady of the place.

Prepositions are often suppressed.

The ELLIPSIS of the **I**nterjection is not very common.

“ O pity, and shame !”

MILTON.

Examples of the ELLIPSIS.

“ He will often argue, that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from one nation ; and if another, from another.”

He will often argue, that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from one nation ; and if another *part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from another nation.*

Some sentences, which seem to differ from the common forms of construction, accounted for on the supposition of *ellipsis*.

By preaching repentance. By the *preaching of repentance.*

Both these are said to be proper, and I cannot but think the former is an *ellipsis* of the latter.

By preaching of repentance ; and, *By the preaching repentance ;* are both judged to be improper.

These sentences are partly elliptical, and partly not so ; and from hence the impropriety seems to arise. *Preaching*, in either form, is a noun, distinguished by the sense, and a preposition prefixt to it : nor is the noun following governed by the supposed verbal force of the word *preaching*, but by the preposition expressed or understood.

Well is him :

Well is *it for* him.

Wo is me :

Wo is *to* me.

Wo is you :

Wo is *unto* you.

My father is greater than I : that is, than I *am*.

She loves her sister better than me : that is, than *she loves* me.

To let blood :

To let *out* blood, or, to let blood *run out*.

To let down :

To let it *fall*, or *slide* down.

To go a fishing :

To go a fishing *voyage*.

To go a hunting :

To go *on* a hunting *party*.

To walk a mile :

To walk *through the space of* a mile.

To sleep all night :

To sleep *through* all *the* night.

A *hundred*, a *thousand*, *few*, *many*, are to be considered as collective nouns, and distinguished as such by the singular article.

A hundred sheep :

A *flock of one* hundred sheep.

A thousand men :

A *company of one* thousand men.

He has a hundred a year :

He has *an income of* a hundred *pounds in* a year.

A few men : that is, A small number *of* men.

A great many men : that is, A great number *of* men.

An Article seems, for the most part, to be the sign of a noun either expressed or understood.

He is the better for you :

He is the better *man* for you.

The deeper the well, the clearer the water :

The deeper *well* the well *is*, the clearer *water* the water *is*.

He descending, the doors being shut.

This is called the *Case Absolute*, and the pronoun must be in the *Nominative*. See p. 28. The sentence seems to be elliptical, and the meaning is,

While he *was* descending, *while* the doors *were* shut.

He came into this world of *our's*.

In this instance the genitive case of the pronoun comes after the preposition, but cannot be governed by it, for then it would be the accusative : it must therefore be governed by some other word understood in the sentence.

He came into this world of our *dwelling*, *habitation*, &c.—omitting the noun it will be,

He came into this world of *our's*, by the common rules of construction.

I am reading a letter of Mr. Freeman's.

I am reading a letter of Mr. Freeman's *writing*, that is, of the writing of Mr. Freeman.

Observations on the PARTS of SPEECH, &c.

Articles.

Page 9. The general articles *a* and *an* are used only before nouns of the singular number : as, *A* man ; *an* infidel.

The particular article *the* is used before nouns either of the singular or plural number : as, *The knife*, or the *knives*.

When no article is prefixed, the noun is taken in a comprehensive sense : as, *Man* is mortal.

Nouns.

P. 9. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular : as, *A stone, stones ; church, churches ; witness, witnesses ; box, boxes, &c.*

Some nouns ending in *f*, *ff*, *lf*, or *fe*, make the plural by changing them into *ves* : as, *Loaf, loaves ; staff, staves ; calf, calves ; life, lives, &c.*

When the singular ends in *y* with a consonant preceding it, the plural ends in *ies* : as, *City, cities ; lady, ladies, &c.*

Some nouns form the plural irregularly : as, *Child, children ; penny, pence ; ox, oxen ; brother, brethren ; die, dice ; cow, kine, &c.*

Brother has two plurals ; *brothers, brethren* :—the former of which is applied to natural relations, the other is used in a figurative sense : as, “ *Men and brethren.*”

Die, dice, is used by gamesters ; *die* used by coiners has the regular plural *dies*.

Some nouns want the singular : as, *ashes, bellows, tongs, scissors, &c.*

Some nouns have no plural : as, *justice, temperance, brass, gold, &c.*

Some nouns have the singular and plural alike : as, *sheep, deer.*

Nouns derived from foreign languages, retain their original plurals : as, *Erratum, errata ; arcanum, arcana ; stratum, strata ; radius, radii ; magus, magi ; phænomenon, phænomena ; monsieur, messieurs ; cherub, cherubim ; seraph, seraphim.*

Some have only the singular : as, *Ultimatum* ;—and others, only the plural : as, *Literati, orisons, data, credenda.*

Some nouns, which in their general sense are confined to the singular number ; as, *wine, cloth*, are made plural to express different species of the same kind ; as, *Good wines ; Excellent cloths.*

P. 10. In *regular* nouns, the apostrophe is placed before the *s*, in the genitive case singular ; thus, 's, and after it, thus, s', in the genitive plural : as,

An eagle's wing. The eagles' wings.

In *irregular* nouns, the apostrophe is put before the *s* in both numbers : as,

A child's book. The children's books.

The genitive plural is seldom used. We generally choose to express the same idea by the help of the preposition *of* : as, *The banks of the rivers*, rather than the *rivers' banks*. The harsh termination of some genitives in the singular number is avoided in the same manner : as, *The house's situation*, would be better, *The situation of the house.*

When several names are joined together, in the genitive case, the apostrophe ' with *s* may be put to the last of them, and understood to the rest : as, *John, James, and Robert's* horse.

When the nominative singular ends in *x*, *s*, or *ss*, the genitive *s* is sometimes omitted : as, *Felix' room. Jesus' word. For righteousness' sake.*

Sometimes two genitive cases come together : *Paul's sister's son*.

P. 10. In figurative language we personify things without life, which gives the English a singular beauty over most other languages. For we can either say in the common style, *Virtue is IT'S own reward*. *Time maintains IT'S wonted pace* : or, we can say in the ornamental style, *Virtue is HER own reward* : *Time maintains HIS wonted pace*. When speaking of the Sun, we say, *HE is set* ; or of the Moon, *SHE shines bright* : of Death, *HE is the king of terrors* : of a Ship, *SHE sails well*. Go to the ant thou sluggard, consider *HER* ways, and be wise. We personify *virtues* and *vices* ; also, *fortune*, *nature*, the *earth*, *soul*, *church*, &c.

There are three ways of distinguishing the sex.

1. By making use of different words : as

<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Brother,	Sister.	Gander,	Goose.
Boy,	Girl.	Lord,	Lady.
Bridegroom,	Bride.	Master,	Dame.
Cock,	Hen.	Milter,	Spawner.
Ram,	Ewe.	Sultan,	Sultana.
Sloven,	Slut.	Widower,	Widow.

2. Some nouns distinguish their sex by the female ending in *ess* : as,

<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Actor,	Actress.	Duke,	Duchess.
Baron,	Baroness.	Fornicator,	Fornicatress.
Doctor,	Doctress.	Hunter,	Huntress.

<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Lad,	Lass, <i>laddess.</i>	Prior,	Prioress.
Master,	Mistress.	Poet,	Poetess.
Mayor.	Mayoress.	Shepherd,	Shepherdess.
Prince,	Princess.	Viscount,	Viscountess.

Many *Masculines* in *tor* make their *Feminines* in *trix*.

Administrator,	Administratrix.
Executor,	Executrix.
Testator,	Testatrix.

3. The sex is sometimes distinguished by prefixing a word : as,

A <i>male</i> child,	A <i>female</i> child.
A <i>man</i> servant,	A <i>maid</i> servant.
A <i>cock</i> sparrow,	A <i>hen</i> sparrow, &c.
Hero, <i>Mas.</i> makes Heroine <i>Fem.</i>	

Pronouns.

P. 12. *Himself, themselves*, seem to be used in the Nominative case improperly, for *hissself, theirselves* : as, *He* came *himself* ; *they* did it *themselves* ; where *himself, themselves*, cannot be in the accusative case.

The personal pronouns are *I, thou, he, she, it*, with their plurals, *We, ye, or you, they*.

Who, which, and that, are called relatives, when they refer to some foregoing substantive : as, The *lady* **WHO** sung. The *tree* **WHICH** fell. The *boy* **THAT** loves play. The foregoing substantive, in all such sentences, is called the *antecedent*.

This and *that*, are sometimes called demonstrative pronouns : as, *In THAT hour*, &c.

When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* refers to the latter, and *that* to the former ; as, Cheerfulness is preferable to mirth ; *this* may be considered as an act, *that* as a habit of the mind.

That is sometimes a conjunction : as, Get off, *that* I may swing ; but a relative, when it may be changed into *who* or *which*.

Who, *which*, and *what*, are called interrogatives when they are used in asking questions.

Who, is used when we speak of persons ; *which*, when we speak of things ; *what*, when we speak of either persons or things.

Adjectives.

P. 13. Doctor Johnson says, "*Further*, adj. from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined ; *forth*, *further*, *furthest*, corrupted from *forther*, *forthest*." Of the adverb *farther* he says, " This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far* ; but by no analogy can *far* make *farth* or *farthest* : it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *forthest* ; the o and u, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books."

" *Lesser*, the Doctor says, is a barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparisons in *er*."

Less is improper when speaking of a number : as,

No *less* than a hundred ; better say,

No *fewer* than a hundred.

“ *Worser*, the Doctor says, is a barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.”

Enough is applied to quantity, and *enow* to number : as, *money enough* ; *books enow*.

Though *double superlatives* are improper, yet **MOST HIGHEST** acquires a peculiar propriety from the subject to which it is applied. **GOD** is *higher* than the *highest*.

In some words the superlative is formed by adding the termination *most* : as, *utmost*, *foremost*, *undermost*, *uppermost*, *inmost*, &c.

Former has neither positive nor superlative.

After an adjective in the superlative degree, *that* is generally used in preference to *who* or *which* : as, He was one of the greatest Generals *that* the world ever saw.

Adjectives are sometimes very improperly used instead of adverbs : as, A *remarkable* wise man. He acted *agreeable* to his promise. It should be, A *remarkably* wise man : — *agreeably* to his promise.

Verb.

P. 14. Some Grammarians say, there are three kinds of verbs : active, passive, and neuter ; but, properly speaking, there is no passive verb in the English language ; for though, *I am loved*, is commonly called a passive verb, yet *loved* is no part of the verb, but a *participle*, derived from the verb

love. However, when they resolve this sentence, “*In whom I am well pleased*,” they tell us, “That *am* is the indic. mode, pres. tense, and first pers. sing. of the neu. verb, TO BE ; *well*, an adv. *pleased*, the passive participle of the verb TO PLEASE, making with the auxiliary verb *am*, a pass. verb.” But in parsing, every word should be considered as a distinct part of speech : for though two or more words may be united to form a mode, a tense, or a comparison, yet it seems quite improper to unite two or more words to make a noun, an adjective, a *verb*, &c.

MODE.

P. 14. The *Potential Mode* of the verb, does not, I think, in any case coincide with the *Indicative*. The latter declares the action done, or to be done, without any further consideration : the former declares not the action done, but the *ability, inability, &c.* of the Nominative to perform that action : therefore it is properly called the *Potential Mode*.

P. 38. *Let*, commonly called a sign of the Imperative Mode, is properly a verb in that mode : as, *Let me love*, the meaning is, *permit or suffer me to love* : *Let*, therefore, seems to be a verb of the Imperative, and *love* of the Infinitive Mode ; the sign, *to*, being understood.

TENSES.

P. 14. The formation of the tenses seem to have respect both to the *time* and *state* of the action signified by the verb.

The *Present Tense*

Denotes the time, that now is, and the action unfinished ; as, *I write*, or *I am NOW writing* these words.

The Imperfect Tense

Denotes the time past *indeterminately*, and the action to have been completed at any past time you please to mention : as, I *wrote* the rules, or I *began* and *finished* the writing of the rules, this morning, or yesterday, or a week ago, &c.

The Perfect Tense

Denotes the time just past and the action fully completed : as, I *have written* the letter, or I have just now *finished* the writing of the letter.

The Pluperfect Tense

Denotes the time past, and the action to have been completed *before* some other circumstance mentioned in the sentence : as, I *had written* the copy, or I *had finished* the writing of the copy, before you came in.

The Future Tense

Denotes the time to come, and the action to be completed at any future time that may be mentioned : as, I *will write* the verses, or I *will begin* and *finish* the writing of the verses, to-night, to-morrow, &c.

The other forms of these tenses ; viz. I *am writing*, I *was writing*, I *have been writing*, I *will be writing*, seem for the most part to leave the action *undetermined*.

P. 15. When *do*, *have*, and *will*, are not the *signs* of *tenses*, they are *absolutely* verbs : as, Flee evil, and *do* good : i. e. *practise* good. Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself : i. e. *neglect* not thyself. St. Paul did *will* them of

Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday ;
i. e. St. Paul did *command* them, &c.

AUXILIARIES.

Do and *did* express the meaning with greater energy : as,
Indeed I *do* speak truth ; they *did* go.

Doth is used in solemn, *does* in familiar language.

Hath is used in solemn, *has* in familiar language.

Shall is used in the first person, barely to express the
future action : as, I *shall* write next week. In the second
and third persons, it *promises, engages, commands, or threatens* :
as, Thou *shalt* do it. He *shall* come, &c.

Will, in the first person, *promises, engages, or threatens* : as,
I *will* break it. In the second and third persons it barely
expresses the future action : as, Thou *wilt* ride, and he *will*
go with thee to-morrow.

The auxiliary *have* is joined to the passive participle only :
as, I *have loved*. The neuter verb TO BE is joined to either
participle : as, I *am loving*, or, I *am loved*.

Second and third persons.

In familiar conversation, we say, *You love her*, not, *Thou
lovest her* ; and also, *He eats the apple*, not, *He eateth the
apple*.

Neuter verbs are sometimes followed by nouns of the
same signification : as, He *died* a natural death. She *dreamed*
a dream. I *ran* a race.

When two verbs come together, the latter is put in the
Infinitive Mode : as, I come *to see*.

Adverb.

P. 21. The *adverb* is always placed immediately *before* the adjective, but most commonly *after* the verb: as, A *very* pious man prays *frequently*.

An *adverb* may generally be distinguished from an *adjective* thus: a *noun* put after it makes nonsense: as, Always *man*;—but an *adjective* put after it makes sense: as, Always *fine*.

Adverbs are commonly distributed into many kinds, of which the following are the principal.

OF TIME.

*Now, sometimes, often, never,
Then, to-day, lately, ever, &c.*

OF PLACE.

*Where, whither, thence,
Thither, here, hence, &c.*

OF NUMBER.

Once, twice, thrice, &c.

OF AFFIRMING and DENYING.

Truly, no, yes, &c.

Adverbs of Quality are very numerous, and usually end in *ly*: as, *mercifully, justly*.

Conjunctions.

P. 22. The conjunctions, *if, though, except, &c.* implying a *manifest doubt or uncertainty*, require the *Subjunctive Form* of verbs : as,

If he *speak*, I will do it.

Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust in him.

I will not let thee go, *except* thou *bless* me.

If no uncertainty be implied after *if, although, &c.* the verb retains the *Indicative Mode* : as,

“ Though he *was* rich, yet for our sakes he became poor.”
2 Cor. viii. 9.

For further observations see my EXERCISES.

DERIVATIONS.

Alphabet, from *alpha, beta*, the two first *Greek* letters.

Wiphthong, from *dis* twice, *phthongos* a sound.

Grammar, from the *Greek* word *gramma*, a letter.

Article, from the *Latin* word *articulus*, a joint or small part.

Noun, from *nomen*, a name.

Nominative, from *nominativus* (a nomino) naming.

Genitive, from *genitivus* (a gigno) belonging to.

Accusative, from *accuso*, to accuse ; because this case receives the force or accusation of the active verb.

Gender, from *genus*, a sex or kind.

Masculine, from *mas*, the male-kind.

Feminine, from *femina*, a woman.

Pronoun, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a noun.

Adjective, from *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to put.

Verb, from *verbum*, a word ; a verb being the principal word in a sentence.

Mode, from *modus*, a manner.

Indicative, from *indico*, to show.

Imperative, from *impero*, to command.

Potential, from *potentialis* (a possum) to be able.

Subjunctive, from *sub*, under, and *jungo*, to join.

Infinitive, from *infinitivus*, without bounds.

Auxiliary, from *auxilior*, to help.

Participle, from *participo*, to partake.

Adverb, from *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a verb.

Conjunction, from *con*, with, and *jungo*, to join.

Preposition, from *præ*, before, and *pono*, to place.

Interjection, from *inter*, between, and *jacio*, to throw.

PECULIARITIES.

Of the demonstrative pronoun *that*.

I know *that that, that that* man says is true.

Of the Active and Passive Participle.

The sinner having relented, repented being guilty.

The guilty having appeared, escaped being punished.

The fox having cunning, avoided being taken.

The master being offended, continued chastising.

Some words are spelled alike, both forwards and backwards : *Eye, did, pap, madam, Hannah, &c.*

The following show the beauty of our language, in the peculiar force of many single words.

When a *twister* a *twisting* will *twist* him a *twist*,
For *twisting* his *twist*, he three times doth *intwist* :
But if one of the *twines* of the *twist* do *untwist*,
The *twine* that *untwisteth*, *untwisteth* the *twist*.

Some words convey two meanings, from being pointed differently ; as in the old verse

To shed King Harry's blood
Refuse ; to fear I hold it good.

This is very different from

To shed King Harry's blood
Refuse to fear ; I hold it good.

ENGLISH SIMILITUDES.

Ques. What are words like ?

Ans. Snow, which melts on the ground as it falls.

Q. What is truth like ?

A. A bucket in the bottom of a deep well : he must labour hard who will draw it up.

Q. What is a gamester like ?

A. The tide, which has it's ebbings and flowings.

Q. What is deceit like ?

A. A swan, which has black feet under white wings.

Q. What is going to law like ?

A. Untiling my own house, to break my neighbour's windows.

Q. What is an old bachelor like ?

A. A cipher, which added to a figure increases it's value, but alone signifies nothing.

Q. What is joint approbation like ?

A. The separate rays of light passing through a convex glass to the same focus.

Q. What is an author like ?

A. A candle, which lights others, and burns out itself.

—
The End.
—



